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WEATHER—FAIR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1916.

ONE CENT.

In Washington and Points Suburban Therein, ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

SINGLE MONETARY PLAN FOR AMERICAN NATIONS ADVOCATED BY BRYAN

Former Premier Also Explains to Scientific Congress System for Cabling of Deposits Made to Cover Foreign Purchases.

URGES EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS

Commoner Would Have Spanish Taught in Schools—Declares No Possible Advantage Could Accrue to U. S. from Forcible Settlement of European Troubles.

At the opening of the second and final week of the sessions of the Pan-American Scientific Congress yesterday, the attention of the delegates was focused on the practical problems confronting the development of the pan-American idea.

Prominent speakers, inventors, and scientists discussed trade relations, monetary conditions, merchant marine, and other subjects of interest common to the republics of the Americas before the various sections.

Addresses on these topics were delivered by William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State; A. Santos Dumont, pioneer Brazilian aeronaut; George E. Roberts, of the National City Bank of New York; Lewis Nixon and John Bassett Moore.

A closer alliance of the countries of the Western Hemisphere looking to the elimination of the possibility of such a strife as is now disrupting the countries of Europe, and resulting in financial benefit through uniformity of customs, language and understanding, was the undercurrent running through the suggestion advanced by the various speakers.

President Will Speak.
The suggestions will be embodied in forms of resolutions and presented to the congress before its close, by the executive committee appointed yesterday at a meeting of the executive board.

The deliberative phase of the congress practically will be brought to a close on Thursday night, when President Wilson will address the delegates at the Pan-American Union Building.

In his address on "Co-operation" before the subsection on commercial education at the Pan-American Union Building, Mr. Bryan appealed to the representatives of the South and Central American republics and to the people of the United States to encourage the teaching of English in the Latin-American schools and the teaching of Spanish in the schools of this country.

"Co-operation" is the growing word of the twentieth century, said Mr. Bryan, and everywhere there is a noticeable tendency on the part of individuals and nations to act together in matters of mutual concern.

Mr. Bryan suggested that professors be exchanged if arrangements could be perfected whereby the colleges and universities of Latin America would accept American instructors in return for the Latin instructors sent to the United States.

The necessity of co-operation between the United States and South and Central America has been made more obvious, the speaker said, by the interruption of existing lines of transportation through the opening of the Panama Canal, in the matter of establishment of trade routes.

Monetary Plan Urged.
The establishment of a uniform monetary system throughout the Americans was also pointed out by Mr. Bryan as one of the essentials to international co-operation. He said that he knew of a republic that was compelled to pay 25 percent interest to secure money for public improvement, but this condition has been alleviated somewhat by the establishment of branch banks in foreign lands.

To facilitate the quick establishment of exchange, he suggested that the American government effect an arrangement with the Latin republics under which they could cable to each other deposits made with them to cover foreign purchases.

Discussing the plan now under consideration by the countries of the Western Hemisphere for the settlement of all disputes by arbitration, Mr. Bryan declared that the United States cannot join in settling the disputes in Europe without surrendering the right to alone determine the issue.

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Continued on page two.

PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

Woman's Conference, Continental Hall, morning.
Special meetings:
Section 2—Carnegie Institution, afternoon.
Section 3—The Raleigh, morning and afternoon.
Section 4—Pan-American Union, morning and afternoon.
Section 5—The Raleigh, morning and afternoon.
Section 6—The Shoreham, morning and afternoon.
Section 7—The Raleigh, morning and afternoon.
Section 8—The New Ebbitt, morning and afternoon.
Section 9—The New Willard, morning and afternoon.
Exhibition with a Bleriot monoplane on the White Lot by Juan Dominguez, afternoon.
Reception to members of the congress by trustees of Carnegie Institution, Sixteenth and P streets, 3 p. m.

3,000,000 MEN IN DEATH GRIPS

Great Battle in Bessarabia Raging with Advantage to Neither Side.

VON MACKENSEN IS HURRIED TO AID OF THE AUSTRIANS

Tremendous Russian Attempts to Break Lines All Repulsed, Vienna Claims.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
London, Jan. 3.—Field Marshal von Mackensen has been hastily withdrawn from Serbia to take command of the hard-pressed Austrians on the Bessarabian front, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Times.

So far, the Vienna war office officially reports, the Austrian lines are holding, despite fierce attacks by great masses of Russians.

The Russian offensive is centered in the Toporuts district. Gen. Ivanoff is reported to have more than 1,500,000 men at his command, together with vast supplies of heavy guns and ammunition, received from the United States, England and Japan. The Russian attacks are being made by entire divisions in dense formation.

Fighting Bitter, Vienna Reports.
Including several German divisions withdrawn from the Balkans to meet the new Russian drive, the Austrians are reported in Petrograd advices to have between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 men on the 200-mile front between the Pripiet and the Rumanian frontier. The Austrian official report tonight says:

"On the Bessarabian front bitter fighting continues. The Russians have made the utmost efforts to break through the Austro-Hungarian frontier, in the Toporuts district, but all their attempts failed. We have captured three Russian officers and 50 men.

The present great battle is said to have been the result of two offensive movements which clashed. The Russians for weeks had been preparing for an offensive in Bessarabia and Eastern Galicia and concentrated a great army and vast stores of ammunition on a comparatively short front.

It was their design to threaten the Balkan operations of the Austro-Germans by a well timed smash at the front in western Russia and eastern Galicia.

Two Great Offensives Clash.
Meantime the Austrians and Germans, feeling the necessity of straightening and re-enforcing their lines against a possible Russian offensive, opened an offensive. The two movements collided and the present tremendous struggle is the result. All advices reaching here show that the Russians so far have made some considerable advances, especially in the Strya River district.

HINDU PRINCE'S JEWELS ARE LOST ON THE PERSIA

Maharajah of Kapurthala's Suite Were Passengers, Fate Unknown, on Torpedoed Steamer.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
London, Jan. 3.—The suite of his royal highness, Jagatjit Singh, Maharajah of Kapurthala, were passengers on the steamship Persia, sunk on its way to Bombay. A dispatch from Cairo states that the Maharajah's famous jewels were lost with the ship, but gives no further indications of the fate of the members of his party.

With the Maharajah's party when he arrived in England from New York in August last was Miss Margaret Cullen, a young American woman whom the Maharajah and princess had met in a Western city and induced to accompany them to India.

The Maharajah was waiting at Port Said to join the ship and continue his journey to India, accompanied by his suite. It is assumed that his wife, who was formerly Anita Delgado, a Spanish dancing girl, was waiting with him at Port Said and that Miss Cullen was with them.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala is one of the richest princes of India. While he was traveling in the United States last June a strong box said to contain \$500,000 in credits was stolen from him in a Salt Lake hotel, but was recovered.

Four More Vessels Are Sunk In Waters of Mediterranean

Geelong, Peninsular and Oriental Liner, Is Latest Victim of Warfare—Attacks May Cause Japan to Send Squadron to Furnish Protection.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
London, Jan. 3.—The Geelong, another Peninsular and Oriental liner, has been sunk in the Mediterranean. All aboard were saved. She was a steel ship of 7,300 tons, practically the same size as the Persia. She was built for the Blue Anchor Line in 1904, and taken over by the Peninsular and Oriental for the Australian service. She was scheduled to cruise by way of the Cape. How she happened to be in the Mediterranean has not been explained.

The news of the Geelong's loss came as the climax of a day of disastrous reports from Mediterranean shipping. The losses heard of today include besides the Peninsular and Oriental boat the following:

The Glengyle, owned by the Glen Line, of Glasgow, sunk en route from Shanghai.
The St. Oswald, of the British and Foreign Steamship Company, out of Alexandria.

The Kankoku Maru, owned by the Inui Gomei Kaisha Shipping Company of Japan, with a cargo of hemp from Manila for Italy and England.
A Tokyo dispatch says announcement is made by the newspaper Jiji Shimpō that a squadron of Japanese warships will sail for the Suez Canal. It is assumed that this is for the protection of Japanese shipping, as the result of the loss of Japanese-owned vessels in the Mediterranean.

Of the losses reported today the most disastrous from a financial viewpoint is the Glengyle. She is the biggest merchant vessel lost since the Arabic.

Her passengers and crew, numbering altogether about 120, were saved, with the exception of three Europeans and seven Chinese. The survivors landed at Malta. Officials of the Glen Line announced that there were no Americans aboard.

By HERMANN BERSTEIN.
Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
Copenhagen, Jan. 3.—I have just had an interview with the world's foremost critic, George Brandes.

"Why has Denmark prohibited the meetings of the Ford peace party?" I asked him.

"Denmark's position is extremely delicate," Dr. Brandes replied. "She cannot afford to do any blundering, and she feared that a violation of neutrality or a Danish demonstration at the Ford peace meetings might be misconstrued."

"But Denmark is really kind to the Ford party in not allowing them meetings, because the Ford party has nothing to say more than common-places about peace, humanity and justice. All sensible people want peace. I regard the Ford party as a voyaging lunatic asylum."

Optimism Hinders Progress.
"Humanity is growing more stupid every day and cruelty is ever increasing. We are reproached with not being optimistic. In America optimism is regarded as the greatest quality and symptom of civilization and progress, but optimism checks progress by hindering the struggle against injustice."

"Ford is an optimist, therefore he is ineffective. I cannot understand why he did not see Sir Edward Grey, von Bethmann-Hollweg and the other diplomats. He would then learn the situation."

"Ford's leaving secretly made the expedition still more ridiculous, but the results would have been the same. The situation would not have been affected in any event except to hinder the peace idea, for now people will smile whenever peace is mentioned."

DENOUNCE NEW HAVEN DEALS AS "GAMBLING"

"Check Kiting" Also a Term Used by Government Counsel in Summing Up.

New York, Jan. 3.—"Gambling" and "check-kiting" were terms applied to alleged New Haven Railroad activities today during the summing up of government counsel in the New Haven directors' trial.

"Buying up competition with watered stock is nothing but gambling with the stockholders' money," declared James W. Osborne. "It is the same as if the directors gambled it on a roulette wheel. It is a bet that no one will renew the competition. They tried it in the case of the Joy Line, lost their bet and had to buy the line."

"The only defense offered to the Metropolitan Steamship Company situation," said Frank W. Swacker, "is that Edward D. Robbins carried on this transaction on his own hook. If that were so, why did he go through all these subterranean channels to hide it? Why did he make sixteen transactions at banks in one day to pass \$1,500,000? That is what I call check-kiting."

"The defendants seemed to think they owned the New England territory," said R. P. Stephenson, who dealt with New Haven's trolley acquisitions.

R. L. Bates, the fourth of the government lawyers, will conclude the summing up on Thursday. Tomorrow and Wednesday will be used by defendants' counsel to argue to the jury.

Russia To Be "Dry" For Keeps.
Petrograd, Jan. 3.—Russia's renunciation of vodka is to be maintained after the war. Replying to questions of the Duma, Finance Minister Baranov declared that the government intends promoting sobriety after the restoration of peace and that a return to the former state of things would be impossible. Attempts will be made to utilize a portion of the stock of alcohol in the hands of the government for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

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KAISER'S SUMMER HOME SEIZED FOR A HOSPITAL

British Notify Greece that "Villa Achilleon" Will Be Occupied by the Allies.

London, Jan. 3.—The British government has notified Greece that the Kaiser's summer residence, "Villa Achilleon," on the island of Corfu, will be taken by the allies to use as a hospital, according to a Central News dispatch from Athens.

Emperor William purchased "Villa Achilleon" from the heirs of the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria.

The villa itself is a marble palace. Over the gateway is the word "Achilleon" as the villa was dedicated by Empress Elizabeth to Achilles, who, she said, was to her the personification of the heroic soul. The island of Corfu belongs to Greece. It is about twelve hours by sea from Brindisi, the southern Italian port, and is one of the show places of the Mediterranean. The King of Greece also has a summer home there.

HUSBAND COMMITS SUICIDE.
Frank Gergowitz, Proprietor of Cigar Store, Ends Life With Gas.

Frank Gergowitz, 25, proprietor of a cigar store at 74 Q street, over which he lived, committed suicide in his home last night with illuminating gas. When relatives found him, he was holding a gas tube in his teeth. It is said. Coroner Nevitt believed he was discouraged over business trouble.

Gergowitz yesterday morning told his wife to visit with relatives during the day. She returned to the house last night and found the lifeless body of her husband.

Glasgow Labor Paper Seized.
Glasgow, Jan. 3.—The labor paper Forward has been seized.

Union Savings Bank, 1916 Christmas Savings Club. Classes 50, 50c, \$1, and \$2.

GREEK DEMAND ON ALLIES.

Release of Consuls Arrested at Saloniki Called For, Berlin Says.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
Berlin, Jan. 3.—"The Greek government is obliged to protest against this most flagrant and inhuman violation of Greek sovereignty committed under a complete disregard of traditional habits of the diplomatic right of asylum and of the most elementary courtesy."

This is part of the sharp note of protest directed by the Greek government to the entente powers over the arrest of the German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian consuls at Saloniki, according to the semi-official Transocean News Bureau. Having protested against the seizure of the consuls, the Greek government formally demands that they be released, the Transocean Bureau says.

PERSIA ARMED, OWNERS ADMIT

Eleven Additional Survivors Are Reported Landed at Malta.

CAN THROW NO NEW LIGHT ON DETAILS OF DISASTER

U. S. Consul McNeely Undoubtedly Among the 300 or More Now Believed Lost.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
London, Jan. 3.—The steamship Persia was armed. Her owners, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, admitted this today.

Eleven additional survivors have been reported. This little band landed at Malta. It included Lord Montagu, of Beaulieu, and three other passengers and seven sailors of the ship's company.

There is a possibility that others escaped. In addition to the four boats whose occupants were picked up by a mine sweeper and taken to Alexandria, another lifeboat was seen south of the scene of the wreck. With good luck it should have landed on the north coast of Africa.

None of the survivors saw a submarine before the explosion. The only testimony to support the theory that the Persia was torpedoed is that of a ship's officer, who says he saw a ripple.

One hundred hours after the wreck details are unsatisfactory and fragmentary. Even the loss of life remains doubtful. The passenger list numbered more than 300. The crew was between 200 and 300. The eleven survivors landed at Malta bring the total of saved to 168. It would appear, therefore, that about 300 were lost. It may be several days before the exact figures are obtained.

There appears no longer to be ground for hope that United States Consul Robert N. McNeely escaped. Four days of silence are accepted as establishing his loss beyond question.

President's Train Due Early Today

Returns to Capital Because of Serious International Situation.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Aboard President Wilson's train, Covington, Va., Jan. 3.—His honeymoon cut short, President Wilson tonight is hurrying back to Washington to assume active charge of an increasingly complicated international situation. The President and Mrs. Wilson left Hot Springs at 8:40 o'clock in a private car attached to a jerky little mountain train.

At Covington, a junction point, a two-hour wait was experienced until the regular train from the West could arrive and pick up the car. The train is scheduled to arrive in Washington about 7 o'clock in the morning.

The decision to cut short the honeymoon was reached hurriedly, after wire communication with the White House and State Department, and but for inability to secure a train the President would have left during the day.

President Wilson remained in close touch with affairs at the Capitol today. Late in the afternoon he and Mrs. Wilson went for an hour's motor ride. Upon his return, the President walked through the crowded lounge of the hotel and personally thanked the management for the courtesies extended his party.

SAY KAISER IS GRAVELY ILL.
Swiss Reports Reiterate That He Is Afflicted With Cancer.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
Geneva, Jan. 3.—Travelers arriving from Germany today reiterated reports that Emperor William, of Germany, was seriously ill. They said it was common reports in Berlin that the specialists caring for the Kaiser had disagreed over the nature of his malady, but had finally agreed that a severe operation was necessary.

His ailment, they asserted, is of a cancerous nature and affects the throat and mouth, making it impossible for the Kaiser to take solid food. One report in Berlin, according to the travelers, is that a cancerous growth has attacked the Kaiser's lips, making necessary an operation that will scar him for life.

To My Patrons:
Many thanks for past favors and wishing you all a happy and prosperous New Year. Ernst Gerstenberg, 1243 Pennsylvania Avenue, Established 1888.—Adv.

GRAVE ISSUE RAISED OVER THE FACT THAT PERSIA WAS ARMED

Nation Responsible for Torpedoing Vessel May Insist That Action Was Justified Under International Law.

AT VARIANCE WITH U. S. VIEW

This Country Takes Position that Merchantmen May Carry Guns for Defense—Austrian Charge Asks Department Officials to Reserve Judgment.

The sinking of the British passenger steamship Persia, off the coast of Crete, with the loss of American life, has brought on a new crisis in the foreign relations of this government.

Indications last night were that it may become more serious than any that has preceded it.

Official confirmation that the Persia carried at least one 1.47-inch gun first reported in press dispatches from Europe, has injected an element of the utmost gravity into the situation.

This was brought out by statements in the highest foreign diplomatic quarters, that Germany and Austria hold that their agreements to give warning to passenger vessels and provide for the safety of all on board, do not apply in cases where the vessels are armed.

The intimation was plain that if it is proved the Persia was sunk by a submarine, the government responsible will insist that the action was justified.

Issue May Be Sharply Drawn.
The position of the United States has been that a merchant vessel might carry a few guns of six-inch caliber, mounted in the stern, for the purposes of defense without changing its character. If the United States maintains this position, the two governments will be far apart on the issue.

President Wilson is hurrying back to Washington from his honeymoon stay at Hot Springs, Va., to take personal charge of the situation. He will arrive at 7 o'clock this morning, and after a conference with Secretary of State Lansing will decide whether to call an immediate meeting of the Cabinet.

In the meantime, the State Department is making every effort to ascertain definitely whether the Persia was sunk by a mine or a submarine. Consul Garrels, at Alexandria, Egypt, and other consuls in the vicinity have been ordered to get affidavits from all survivors. Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, has been instructed to ask if the vessel was sunk by an Austrian submarine.

Baron Zwioldnick, Austrian Charge d'Affaires, called on Secretary Lansing yesterday and asked that this government withhold judgment until it has ascertained all the facts. He assured the Secretary that full satisfaction will be given if it develops that the Persia was sunk by an Austrian submarine in violation of the understanding reached by the two governments.

May Issue Circular Note.
State Department officials admitted a possibility that the United States may be called upon to issue a circular note to all the powers, asking them to subscribe to the rules of international law governing submarine warfare. This method is likely to be adopted if it develops that the Persia was sunk by a submarine, and no nation acknowledges responsibility for the attack. Failure to get the necessary assurances might result in the United States breaking off diplomatic relations with the nations which refuse.

The fact that Robert Ney McNeely, newly appointed consul at Aden, Arabia, was among the lost brought suggestions from Austrian and German sources tantamount to intimations that this government was negligent in permitting its representative to sail on an armed vessel which was likely to be attacked.

In view of all the circumstances, the State Department has a clear idea of the reply Austria probably will make, if it develops that the Persia was sunk by an Austrian submarine. It is expected that Austria will maintain:

First—That the Persia was armed; that it was a troop ship, and was probably carrying large stores of ammunition and military supplies to the Suez Canal region.

Second—That the case is not covered by the assurances given the United States by the Austrian government, regarding warning and provision for the safety of those on board.

Third—That the practically instantaneous destruction of the vessel could not have been caused by a single torpedo, and therefore there was probably an explosion in the hold.

Confirmed by Garrels.
The official confirmation that the Persia carried a 4.7 gun came in a dispatch from Consul Garrels at Alexandria, dated January 1. He added:

"In view of the fact the vessel being armed does the department desire the affidavits?"

The State Department replied with a cablegram instructing Mr. Garrels to get the affidavits of all the survivors, including the officers of the vessel.

Consul General Arnold at Cairo, in a dispatch dated January 2, made the flat statement that the Persia was sunk by a torpedo, and that no warning was given.

Indications that great importance is attached to the question whether the ship was armed were given by a special call yesterday on Secretary of State Lansing by Count Maccio di Coliere, the Italian Ambassador. State Department officials admitted that the Ambassador called to obtain from the State Department its view as to whether or not merchant vessels may be armed lawfully. Secretary Lansing indicated that this government has not changed its opinion formally, since its declaration in September a year ago, that liners might carry a few six-inch guns.

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POLICEMAN SLASHED TO DEATH AT DANCE HALL

Special Officer Killed When He Attempts to Arrest Colored Man at Ball.

George Norris, 42, colored, a special policeman, was slashed to death in a dance hall over 618 Eighth street southeast this morning. He died on an operating table in Casualty Hospital from loss of blood. Police are holding Daniel Tolliver, 36, colored, for the murder.

Norris was employed as a special policeman at a dance managed by Herbert Brown and Lewis Thomas, colored. About 400 people, mostly colored, were present. Norris was attempting to arrest Tolliver for disorderly conduct when the latter drew a knife, it is alleged, and cut Norris. The slash was about a foot in length across his abdomen. Norris lived fifteen minutes.

Union Savings Bank, 1916 Christmas Savings Club. Classes 50, 50c, \$1, and \$2.—Adv.